

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 17, 1894.

POINTS IN THE ISSUE.

If the popular feeling in favor of temperance and prohibition had but been a strong organization of Scott Act workers, with a substantial sum of money at their command, and if it were but known that prosecutions would ensue upon the Scott Act becoming law in this city, what vigor, what enthusiasm, what certainty of success the knowledge of the fact would give to those who will take an active part in the contest of to-morrow.

But, notwithstanding all the mistakes that have been made, there are several facts and circumstances, which, being borne in mind, ought to influence electors to vote for the petition.

1. There is an evident increase of drunkenness, particularly on the part of countrymen. The untimely and awful deaths of several farmers have shocked the community. These speak louder than words; stronger than statistics. There is a feeling that something must be done—that some legal means, other than the present Regulation Act, must be employed to suppress careless and consciences liquor dealers.

2. Of the means to suppress drunkenness—viz., Prohibition, Scott Act, High License, and Liquor Regulation—but two are, at this juncture, available. High License is, just now, out of the question, because the Premier, his Government and his Legislature, are pledged to Prohibition. Prohibition is, just now, out of the question, because it is evidently the intention of the Provincial Government not to do that which a large majority of the electors, voting in the Plebiscite, authorized him to do, that which the highest constitutional authorities in Canada say he has power to do. The choice is, then, between Liquor Regulation, under which drunkenness is increasing and deaths occur, and the Scott Act, which can be enforced if only public opinion will support it and means are provided for prosecutions under it.

3. There is good ground for a belief that the City Council, as now constituted, will permit the money fines paid by Scott Act violators, to be used—as directed by the Dominion Government—"for the purposes of the Act."

4. Then there is the fact that the liquor dealers, who sell intoxicants indiscriminately, are ranged in solid hostile array against the petition. All moderate as well as all extreme temperance men would like, if possible, to be on the other side. 5. Lastly, there is the fact that a very large majority, in this city, voted a few months ago "for Prohibition" and a majority cannot now consistently vote for "Free Rum," even though additional regulations should be enacted. No public spirited elector would care to see his city stultified before the world.

It may therefore be presumed that all independent and public-spirited electors who are not upon principle opposed to Prohibition and Scott Act, will vote to-morrow "for the petition."

RELIEF AT LAST.

After an ice blockade of nine days, in which the steamship Stanley has been unable to make a passage, relief has been afforded by the tugboat W. H. Aitken. The little vessel arrived at eleven o'clock last night, and the bulk of three hundred and ninety bags of mails was ready for distribution this morning. All things considered, we think that the Postmaster of Charlottetown and his staff deserve great credit. It is stated by the Guardian that "a half dozen of commercial travellers have chartered a vessel which has carried the mails across the straits." We have good ground for the statement that this is to put it mildly—a misstatement. The W. H. Aitken is chartered—not by "a half dozen of commercial travellers"—but by the Assistant Post Office Inspector. When Mr. Brecken heard that the tug was available he sent for Mr. Batt, engaged the steamer to carry the mails to and from Cape Tormentine, and made all the arrangements under which the accumulated mails arrived at Cape Traverse to meet the tug, and were thus brought to this city. It appears, also, that Senator Ferguson had knowledge of the matter, for in conversation with passengers to-day we learn that while at Pictou on the 16th inst., they received telegrams from the Senator informing them that arrangements had been made for immediate communication by way of the Cape. That the commercial travellers detained here were influential in inducing Mr. Batt to hire the steamer for the service we make no doubt. But the fact remains that the W. H. Aitken is chartered by the Post Office Inspector for this Province. If credit be given, let it be given to whom it is due.

THE THIRD AND FOURTH TAX ACTS.

PREMIER PEYERS has announced his third and fourth tax acts. He has stated: 1. That it is desirable to introduce a statute imposing a tax on the incomes of all persons resident in this Province whose annual incomes exceed six hundred dollars, and also the incomes of persons not resident in this Province who receive an income from this Province not exceeding the sum aforesaid.

2. That it is advisable to amend the School Act, 1877, in such a manner that hereafter no school teacher shall receive more than \$50 from the Provincial Treasurer in any one year for supplement, and also to abolish the bonus clause in said Act from a date to be mentioned, and in such a manner as not to interfere with teachers already entitled to the bonus.

The first of these will strike at all men in business. Those who are honest, conscientious and poor will have to bear the unequal burden which it will impose. The second will strike at our teachers directly, and at our system of education indirectly.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

PREMIER PEYERS has submitted a resolution: "That it is desirable to introduce a statute authorizing the appointment of duly qualified Stipendiary Magistrates for each of the counties in this Province." This is another measure to increase the burdens of the country. It is the hand-maiden of the bill recently submitted to the House of Commons by Mr. Davies. How many of these "Stipendiaries" are to be appointed, has not yet appeared. But it is certain that the "stipends" will come out of the pockets of the people and go into the pockets of the professional gentlemen who support the Government.

THE SOURCE OF VALUE.

The Guardian says: "Common sense shows that the value of buildings and the value of land spring from entirely different sources, and can be quite easily distinguished from each other. Buildings are made by the labor of their owners, or by labor for which their owners paid." But land is made and kept fit for the production of crops by precisely the same means. Land is the material upon which the farmer works; wood is the material upon which the house-builder works; ore is the material upon which the miner works. Land and wood and ore are alike practically valueless without the labor of man. For all practical purposes, the value of buildings and the value of land spring from, not "entirely different sources," but the same source, viz., human industry. It is not wonderful that the philosophers who contend that poverty can be abolished by a single-tax on land, have failed to grasp the self-evident truth here stated.

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

Another rousing meeting was, last evening, held in the Masonic Opera House. Hon. David Laird occupied the chair. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Palmer, John H. Bell, R. R. Fitzgerald and Esq. Watson. Mr. Fitzgerald, though called unexpectedly from the audience, made several capital points, his experience as a magistrate enabling him to speak with full knowledge of the facts and circumstances.

THIRTY REASONS FOR THE PROHIBITION OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

- 1. They deprive men of their reason for the time being.
2. They destroy men of the greatest intellectual strength.
3. They foster and encourage every species of immorality.
4. They bar the progress of civilization and religion.
5. They destroy the peace and happiness of thousands of families.
6. They reduce many virtuous wives and children to beggary.
7. They cause many thousands of murders.
8. They prevent all reformation of character.
9. They render abortive the strongest resolutions.
10. The millions of property expended in them are lost.
11. They cause the majority of cases of insanity.
12. They destroy both the body and the soul.
13. They burden sober people with millions for the support of paupers.
14. They cause immense expenditures to prevent crime.
15. They cost sober people immense sums in charity.
16. They burden the country with enormous taxes.
17. Because moderate drinkers want the temptations of the bottle.
18. Drunkards want the opportunity removed.
19. Sober people want the nuisance removed.
20. Taxpayers want the burden removed.
21. That Prohibition would save thousands now falling.
22. The sale exposes our families to destruction.
23. The sale exposes our persons to insult.
24. The sale upholds the vicious and idle at the expense of the industrious and virtuous.
25. The sale subject the sober to great oppression.
26. It takes the sober man's earnings to support the drunkard.
27. It subjects numberless wives to untold sufferings.
28. It is contrary to the Bible.
29. It is contrary to common sense.
30. We have a right to rid ourselves of the burden.

ARE BEASTS BETTER THAN MEN.

The Anti-Nuisance Journal says: "If intemperance should break out among horses and cattle" there would be an extra session of Congress called in less than three weeks to stay the evil, and if any statesman (?) should propose to "stay" it by giving it legal status, by taxing it, and by licensing men to conduct it, all the expeditors of constitutional law would be found arrayed against such legislation. But please; it is only men that get drunk, and laws that would be instantly pronounced unconstitutional if applicable to beasts are upheld and respected by the public mind, when applied to man."

A lady worker called at the meat market in her village, with much misgiving, asked the proprietor for a dollar toward paying an emergency lecturer of note who was soon to speak for the W. C. T. U. His reply was as follows: "There's your dollar, I've sold more meat in one day since this town went to license than I used to in a week when we had saloons." The man did not realize it, but he made a most convincing speech to a most appreciative audience.

S. S. MIRAMICHI

Montreal for Charlottetown (ICE PERMITTING) 28th April and 14th May. CARVELL BROS. apr18-w th sat pat gaur 21

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, April 17. House met at 3.30, and resumed consideration of the bill respecting the better collecting of debts. Progress was reported. Hon. Mr. McMillan presented the report of the public lands department for 1893. House adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

WEDNESDAY, April 18. House met at 10.45.

Mr. Shaw reminded the Leader of the Government that the question he had asked some time ago regarding the sale of debentures, had not been answered.

Hon. Mr. Peters moved the House into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering the following resolution: "That it is desirable to introduce a statute authorizing the appointment of duly qualified Stipendiary Magistrates for each of the counties in this Province."

In making the motion, he pointed out that at the present time there were Stipendiary Magistrates in Summerside and Charlottetown, and said that the work done by these Magistrates was much better done, and was more satisfactory than the work of the average county magistrate. Under the Act it is proposed to bring in power, is given the Stipendiary Magistrates for the province to act in the place of two ordinary magistrates. Under the present arrangement when appeals were made from the county magistrates to the Supreme Court, notably in Scott Act cases, the case is all gone over again, and a great deal of money is expended, the costs in the majority of these cases falling upon the government. It was pointed out of ten, said he, these appeals are simply made to hamper the working of the Act. Under the proposed bill it is proposed to give the Stipendiary Magistrates for the counties power to hear and settle these cases.

Mr. Gordon thought that if Stipendiary Magistrates were to be appointed care should be taken in selecting only good men for the office. Men who would be competent for the position should be appointed, and not time servers. They should be men in whom the people would have the fullest confidence. If these Magistrates were appointed he would like to know by whom they would be paid, whether by the Dominion or Local Government. He claimed that the Opposition had not been given sufficient time to consider the proposed measure.

Hon. Mr. Peters said the usual time would be given to consider the matter, and pointed out that the resolution before the House was only a preliminary step towards the introduction of a bill. In reply to the question asked by the Leader of the Opposition, he said the Stipendiary Magistrates would be paid out of the Provincial Treasury.

Mr. A. J. Macdonald thought that more time should be given to consider the proposition. The matter had not been talked of in the country during the campaign, and he looked as if it was a scheme to put money in the pockets of city lawyers. At the present time, when the revenue of the province was so small and taxes were being levied, he did not think it was wise to add to the expenditures of the province.

Mr. Rogers (Alberton) was in favor of the proposed bill. He pointed out that while the county magistrates were undoubtedly men of integrity, they were not always so well versed in the law as they should be. He supported the proposed bill for two reasons, (1) on that of economy, and (2) for the better administration of justice.

Hon. Mr. Peters pointed out that it was not proposed to give the Stipendiary Magistrates exclusive right in the trial of cases. They will only adjudicate in the cases brought before them by the enforcement of the Scott Act was one of the chief objects of the bill. Mr. Shaw pointed out that the Scott Act could be effectively enforced without the appointment of these Stipendiary Magistrates if the Government did their duty, and asked, if they were appointed, where would the fines they imposed go? Would they go to the pockets of the Stipendiary Magistrate? What had become of the fines that had been imposed under the Scott Act in 1891-92? Why was there no account of them in the public accounts?

The resolution passed, and a bill in accordance therewith was presented by Hon. Mr. Peters, which was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The Act incorporating the Tryon Dairying Company was read a third time and passed. Hon. Mr. Peters moved the House into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering the following resolution: "That it is desirable to introduce a statute imposing a tax on the incomes of all persons resident in this Province whose annual incomes exceed six hundred dollars, and also the incomes of persons not resident in this Province who receive an income from this Province, exceeding the sum aforesaid."

He said it had been generally recognized that some system of taxation was necessary, and in imposing that tax it was desirable that every person be equally dealt with. Personally, he was opposed to the principle of an income tax, but in his capacity of a member of this House he had a duty to perform in imposing this tax and that duty he would not shrink from.

We would like to carry on the affairs of the country without any taxes in the world, but unfortunately we cannot, and such a tax must be imposed. This tax was calculated to reach the professional and business men, the great majority of whom a tax on land would not affect.

Hon. Mr. Gordon agreed that if a tax must be imposed, the farmer should not bear all the burden. He said that he was prepared to say how the Opposition would receive the bill until they had more time to look into the matter. It was true the people expected a small tax, but they were not prepared for the number of tax bills that were being passed.

The motion passed and the House went into committee with Mr. Robertson in the chair. Mr. A. J. Macdonald pointed out that the Opposition had no chance to consider the proposed measure, as they heard nothing of it till this morning. The Government had expended the people's money lavishly and recklessly, and had thus made taxation necessary. He was not opposed to contributing his share of the taxes, but he was decidedly opposed to paying money to people who did not know how to use it when they received it.

Mr. Rogers (Alberton) expressed his surprise that the Opposition should oppose the income tax, as the object of the tax was to get at the rich men. For his part, he was strongly in favor of an income tax. Mr. Shaw said he believed in the principle that every person should be taxed in proportion to his means, that the rich should pay out of their abundance. He pointed out that, while the Leader of the Government now told us direct taxation was necessary, he did not speak to

the people in this way at the last election. He had done so, there would be no man who would not be on the other side of the House. But he (the Premier) misled the people and thus obtained the reins of power. He (Mr. Shaw) claimed that had the Government managed the affairs of the Province as carefully as they should, that there would now be no necessity for the extensive system of taxation the Government was establishing.

The resolution carried. Hon. Mr. Peters, seconded by Hon. Mr. Farquharson, moved the following resolution:—

Resolved that the bill to be introduced contain the following clauses:

1. Every person resident in this Province shall pay annually to the Provincial Secretary and Treasurer the sum of one cent in the dollar upon all income derived by him or her from any investment or from any trade, employment, profession or vocation, or from any source whatever, (these words to be taken in their most general meaning, and not to be limited to words ejusdem generis) and whether the source of such income be within or without this Province.

2. Every person not resident in this Province shall pay annually to the Provincial Secretary and Treasurer the sum of one cent on the dollar upon all income derived by him or her from any investment or from any trade, employment, profession or vocation exercised within the Province, or from any other source whatever, these words to be taken in their most general sense and not to be limited to words ejusdem generis within the Province.

3. This Act shall not apply to any person whose income from the sources above mentioned on the first Tuesday in November is \$600 annually; and in cases where the annual income of any person exceeds the sum of \$600 annually, the said tax shall be calculated upon the excess over \$600 only.

4. This Act shall not apply to the income derived by a farmer upon a farm which is subject to land tax.

5. The said tax shall be due and payable on the first Tuesday in November in each and every year, and the first payment of said tax shall be due and payable on the first Tuesday of next November.

6. The amount of said tax shall be fixed by reference to the amount of income, as aforesaid, received by the person to be taxed for the year ending on December 31st, immediately previous to the year in which the tax is imposed, and with regard to the tax to be imposed in this present year, it shall be calculated by reference to the income received by such person for the year ending on December 31st last.

Also, all clauses necessary to carry the act into force and collect the tax.

At one o'clock the House took recess.

LETTER FROM ZADKIEL.

To the Editor of the Patriot. Sir,—I thank you again for publishing my letters on the Scott Act. But, as you say the last one did not deserve place in your columns, and owed its admittance there to your indulgence only, I shall not further tax your patience, nor endanger your rest, by asking you to print what you consider unfit for their eyes.

I did not intend to say anything uncourteous to the supporters of the Scott Act. I am sorry that my remarks were so misunderstood, but the truth will out.

If you look back over your correspondence and editorials on this subject, you will find more unkind vituperation on your side than in anything that I wrote. For this I care not a straw. The opponents of the act in their ranks men as respectable and independent, to say the least, lay and clerical, as its supporters.

Calmly and abuse are not arguments and have done your cause more harm than good. To-morrow's paper will show which has the majority in numbers, but, whichever way it goes, will scarcely justify you in using language which implies that your party has a monopoly of righteousness and virtue, while our cohorts are a few soft and feeble fools and a large number of hard hearted knaves.

You have not shaken, and cannot disprove, the position I took, viz. that prohibition is bad in principle and unworkable in practice; and that the Scott Act is worse than useless because it rather aggravates than lessens the evils at which it was aimed.

To restate my objections to it in short metre:— 1. It is useless from a prohibition standpoint, because it does not cut off the traffic, but forces it into secret and evil ways where the law can have no control, and drives a large number of decent citizens to assert their liberty in defiance of law "by ways that are dark and tricky."

2. It is hated by the people because it is a class law, and favors the rich while oppressing the poor. 3. It has proved unworkable in practice, and a fertile source of perjury, oaths, lawlessness, and ill-feeling among citizens.

4. Unless it is brought in and backed up by a sweeping majority, such as cannot be obtained there is no possibility of its doing any better in the future than in the past.

You do not deny that the present law looks better in Charlottetown than the Scott Act ever did. But you say the country is being debauched, because a few farmers have made beasts of themselves and been paid in bitter measure the wages of their sin.

I suppose this cannot be altogether prevented under any law, while men are as they are. But that it has been worse, on the whole, under the present system than under the Scott Act, I deny. And that such amendments as are required to atone this nuisance as far as possible will be granted as soon as demanded after the defeat of the Scott Act, you know as well as I do.

ZADKIEL. April 18, 1894.

Scott Act correspondence, etc., on first page.

POLICE COURT.—At the Police Court today Jane Thorpe, charged with assault and battery on John Yeo, was discharged for want of evidence. R. R. Fitzgerald appeared under the Scott Act. Two separate charges against George O'Neil for violation of the Liquor Regulation Act by selling intoxicants during the prohibited hours were adjourned until Monday next. John Bolger charged with selling intoxicants in a room having more than one entrance was fined \$25 and costs.

THE MAILS.—The tug William Aitken left this morning with the outgoing mail for Cape Tormentine, arriving there about midday. She is expected to return with the mail to-night.

Piles of papers and magazines received now—Carter's Bookstore.

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AGENT FOR P. E. ISLAND.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

House of Commons Proceedings.

The Question of Reciprocity Discussed.

OTTAWA, April 18.

The House of Commons spent the whole of yesterday afternoon in committee on the tariff. When the list of agricultural goods, in which reciprocity is offering no discriminating duty against England, Government what steps, if any, they had taken to secure reciprocity with the United States.

Sir John Thompson replied that the Government had taken measures to keep informed as to the prospects of securing reciprocal tariff concessions, and had sent an experienced official of the Government to Washington to make enquiries of the United States Government and those members of the United States Congress who had the tariff bill in charge. The outcome of the inquiries had been that it was found inexpedient to make any official movement in that direction.

Charlton thereupon abused the Government for what he termed their neglect to seize the golden opportunity for securing reciprocity. He kept on in a violent strain until recess.

After recess he resumed, and declared that it was a transparent fraud to offer to the United States reciprocity in agricultural products. Mr. Davies also made a violent speech, accusing the Canadian Government of lurking reciprocity, and condemning Hon. Mr. Foster for not accepting Mr. Blaine's offer in 1891.

Hon. Mr. Foster replied, forcibly reciting a succinct history of the reciprocity negotiations. The repeated offers of Canada had met with repeated refusals on the part of the United States. In 1891 the Blaine offer was not accepted for the reason that Mr. Blaine very frankly declared that the United States would insist on discriminating duties against England. As to the offer now being made by Canada, it was wiser and fairer than the offer made in the United States tariff bill as it now stands.

Sensational Shooting.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 18.

A sensational shooting affair occurred in the central office of Attorney-General Blaine yesterday. W. B. Copeland, of Madison, Indiana, shot Addison C. Harris, attorney, in the arm, breaking that member, and also shot W. H. Bruning, of Madison, twice in the face. The shooting grew out of a family feud.

He Will Support Sir John.

QUEBEC, April 18.

It is announced on the best authority that ex-Mayor Fremont, Liberal M. P. for Quebec Centre, will give Sir John Thompson more than one important vote before the session closes, and will present himself as a supporter of the ministry at the next election. Mr. Fremont has always opposed the Pacand-Langelier clique.

The Worcester Leaking.

BOSTON, April 18.

The steamer Worcester has been taking on a miscellaneous cargo for Halifax. But it has been discovered that she is leaking so badly that her cargo is now being moved to another steamer. The Worcester was badly strained on her last trip to Halifax.

St. John Elections.

ST. JOHN, April 18.

In the civic elections yesterday, Mr. Robertson was elected Mayor. In Mr. Alderman's contest all the T. R. A. candidates were elected except O. Mahoney and Count DeBury, they being defeated by Dr. Wm. Christie and John McGoldrick.

Go to His Reward.

LONDON, April 18.

Sir Charles Russell, Attorney-General, has accepted the position of Lord Justice of Appeal.

THE STANLEY.—The steamer Stanley is still locked in the ice. It was reported this morning that she had succeeded in getting into Pictou, but there is no official confirmation of the rumor.

SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train will leave Charlottetown at 10 o'clock to-morrow for Summerside and return at six o'clock. It will enable friends in this city to attend the funeral of the late Daniel Stewart, Esq.

BARGAIN No. 1.

50 Volumes Poets,

beautifully bound and illustrated, red under gold edges, large clear type. Worth \$1.50, cheap at \$1.25. Our Price Only \$1.00 Each.

These beautiful Books are direct from the celebrated publishers, William Collins, Sons & Co., Glasgow. Among them are the works of Longfellow, Burns, Byron, Shelley, Moore, Hood, Milton, and thirteen others of the world's great poets. Call and see.

GEO. CARTER & CO.

Booksellers and Seedsmen, Charlottetown, April 18, 1894—w f

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CITY SCHOOL CONTEST.

Your Choice of One of Our New Dresses or of Our Boys' Suits.

The above Reward will be given FREE to the Boy or Girl (Pupil of any of our City Schools) who will state the exact, or nearest, number to the quantity of Packages of New Goods received this spring (and awaiting shipment at Pictou) by us. All guesses must be enclosed with address in a sealed envelope, and left at our Store before 9 p. m. on Saturday next, where they will be numbered. The first correct answer received will get the prize. If none are correct, the nearest. Each pupil is entitled to one guess only.

JAMES PATON & CO.

seeds! Seeds! In Store and to Arrive:—Red Flie, White Flie and Bearded Wheat, Barley, Black and White Oats, Field Peas, Vetches, Timothy and Clover Seed, etc. Also, Field, Hay, Oats, Bran, Chopped Oats and Barley, Cornmeal, Oat Cake, etc.

F. L. MACNUTT, Queen Street, apr18-2w 2aw wky 21

IMMENSE

Boot & Shoe Sale

J. M. McLeod & Co's.

TO-NIGHT.

Come and See Our Prices. Lowest in the City.

Charlottetown, April 14, 1894—dy

Scott Act Campaign.

The form of the Ballot to be used at the Scott Act Election will be as follows:—

For the Petition. X

Against the Petition.

Temperance Electors in favor of the Scott Act and opposed to Free Rum will place an X in the upper space where the words "For the Petition" are printed as in the above.

For the Petition. X

Against the Petition.

Electors in favor of License and against the Scott Act will place an X in the lower space where the words "Against the Petition" are printed, as in the above form.

For the Petition. X

Against the Petition.

Electors in favor of License and against the Scott Act will place an X in the lower space where the words "Against the Petition" are printed, as in the above form.

For the Petition. X

Against the Petition.

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Electors in favor of License and against the Scott Act will place an X in the lower space where the words "Against the Petition" are printed, as in the above form.

DAINTY GOODS FOR LADIES' BLOUSES!—Pretty Muslins, white grounds with Heliotrope, Sky Pink and Red Sprigs; Cotton Pongees, a light material in delicate shades of Pink and Sky, also in Cream and White; Plain Chambrays in all shades